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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1146)

Name of Candidate	Shreya Tyagi		
Medium Eng./Hindi	202561 - English	Registration Number	202561
Center	ORN	Date	22.7.18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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18	15	
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature between 1000 and 1800 A.D. is devotional (bhakti) poetry, which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Comment. **(150 words) 10**

1000 से 1800 ई. के बीच मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे मजबूत चलन भक्तिपरक (भक्ति) कविताएं हैं, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं में प्रमुखता से विद्यमान हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

⟹ While the medieval ages in Europe are often labelled as the "Dark age" due to lack of innovation & demerit of feudalism, the medieval Indian literature reveals the light of the period, the torch primarily carried by the Bhakti movement.

The Bhakti movement developed in South India with the origins of the Nayanars & Alvars who created literature such as Divya Prabandham & Tiruvacakam & Tevaram to preach monotheism, questioning of Rituals, etc.

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This was carried forward in many other language in different corners of India, such as →

① Hindi & Braj – Kabir, Surdas, Mira Bai, etc.

② Bengali – Chaitanya Mahaprabhu & Shankaradeva

③ Marathi – Jnandev and Tukaram

④ Kannada – Mahadevkadevi and Basavanna.

⑤ Vallabhacharya Irene & Madhavacharya in Pushtimarg.

∴ It's quite visible that the most powerful trend of the medieval literature was the Bhakti poetry.

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2. The Siddhanta or mathematical astronomy tradition has been the dominant stream of mathematics in India, with an essentially continuous tradition that flourished for close to a thousand years, starting from about the third or fourth century AD. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

लगभग तीसरी या चौथी शताब्दी ईस्वी से आरंभ होकर तथा एक अनिवार्यतः अविच्छिन्न परंपरा के रूप में लगभग एक हजार वर्षों तक फलने-फूलने वाली, सिद्धांत या गणितीय खगोल विज्ञान की परंपरा भारत में गणित की प्रमुख धारा रही है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

⟹ The late Post Mauryan & the Early Gupta period is revealing of a greater transition in Indian intellectualism. The development of mathematical astronomy as a dominant system emerged around this period & continued for thousands of years.

The period led to emergence of scholars such as ~~Bud~~ Baudhyana who spoke about the construction of fire altar & their relation to the ~~Sun~~ universe.

This was carried forward by ~~Aryabhatta~~ Aryabhatta in his 'Aryabhattiyam' where he calculated

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the distance between the Earth & the sun.

The leap was further taken by Bhaskaracharya who wrote Panchasiddhantika, Siddhantilea Shironomi in an attempt to analyse the universe.

This trend continued for thousands of years where important scientific discoveries such as the 'zero' helped propel scientific progress all over the world.

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3. The Railway system was built not for the modernization of India, but to serve the imperial, colonial and strategic objectives of the British. Examine. **(150 words) 10**

रेलवे प्रणाली को भारत के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए नहीं, अपितु अंग्रेजों के साम्राज्यवादी, औपनिवेशिक एवं सामरिक उद्देश्यों की पूर्ति करने हेतु निर्मित किया गया था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

⟹ Lord Dalhousie has often been called as the 'modernizer of India' by many British historians due to his role in starting India's first railway line, the telegraph, etc.

Nothing could be further from the truth, many scholars from India have lamented. They argue that the Railway system wasn't built for the modernization of India but rather to serve imperial, colonial & strategic objectives of the British.

The Railways encouraged the exploitation in many ways ⟹

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① The Railways enabled the British to reach harder terrain areas and ruin the local economy & ecology thus.

② The Railways was hardly a means of public transportation and only existed for the higher classes.

③ The Railway was used to extract raw materials which further distorted the forests.

④ It connected areas of strategic importance and not areas that would have helped the ordinary people.

Thus Railways was just a means of greater exploitation by the British and not a benevolent gift to the populace.

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4. "In many senses Rabindra Nath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi thought about education in similar ways. There were, however, differences too." Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

"कई अर्थों में रवींद्रनाथ टैगोर और महात्मा गांधी शिक्षा के बारे में एक जैसा सोचते थे। हालाँकि, उनमें अंतर भी थे।" स्पष्ट कीजिए।

⟹ As a nation that was reeling under the pressure of colonialism, many great philosophers saw Education as the answer to India's problem. In this school were also Tagore & Gandhi.

Tagore & Gandhi both agreed that Education had to be decentralised & made more accessible to the common masses. Both also didn't agree with the philosophy of the 4 walled classroom which they said restricted the creative capabilities of the mind. Finally, they also wanted a reflection of the Indian civilisation in the Education system of India.

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While the two great men had many similarities, there also existed certain differences, such as →

Gandhi was a critique of modernization and wanted education that was based on skill development & basic living. He wanted a detatchment from machines. eg wardha scheme

While Tagore too opposed an "blinkered love" for the western civilization, he wanted to integrate the good of the western civilization & the Indian. Thus western literature & machines would be integrated. eg - Santiniketan.

Thus there exists similarities & differences.

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5. While to some the abolition of the Privy Purses was a "historical necessity", to others, it was "betrayal of a promise". Examine in the context of the abolition of Privy Purses in 1971. **(150 words) 10**

एक ओर जहाँ कुछ व्यक्तियों के लिए प्रिवी पर्स का उन्मूलन एक "ऐतिहासिक आवश्यकता" थी, वहीं दूसरी ओर अन्य लोगों के लिए यह "एक वादे के प्रति विश्वासघात" था। 1971 में प्रिवी पर्स के उन्मूलन के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

⇒ The privy purses were awarded to the Princely state in the aftermath of Independence in an effort to integrate them into the Indian Republic. The Royal households would be allowed a pension like instrument which would help sustain these households.

Two decades and a host of economic problems later, it was decided by the Indira Gandhi government that in an effort to cut back expenses of the Indian state & equalise wealth in the society, the privy purse would be abolished.

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The honour received mixed reactions from the public. While the public at large & supporters of Indira Gandhi agreed that it was a "historical necessity" that was in violation of Article 14 of the constitution, many opposition leaders as well as rivals of Gandhi within the party criticized the move as a "betrayal of promise."

The the issue of giving pure quickly transformed into a political issue.

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6. Even though fought away from its shores, the Korean War saw a close involvement of India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
यद्यपि कोरियाई युद्ध भारत के समुद्रतट से दूर लड़ा गया था, किन्तु इसमें भारत की घनिष्ठ संलग्नता देखी गयी थी। चर्चा कीजिए।

⇒ The korean war has been one of the longest standing conflicts in the world. The korean war was a result of cold war rivalries that created a permanent division of the peninsula.

After the surrender of the Japanese after the world war II, korea was divided along the 38th parallel & gained by USA & USSR with the hopes of an election.

This was breached by North korea and the US without the permission of the security council invaded & helped liberate south korea & pushed North to the Yalu river which was the border

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with china. This was now involving China & escalating into a big war.

India in this situation established its true non aligned credentials on the world stage. It argued that US should abide with the UN established ceasefire line & shouldn't violate the charter.

Similar to the division of India, the division of Korea resonated with Indian foreign policy that then sought to offer its support to the nascent countries.

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7. What was the Balfour Declaration? Why is it considered to be a significant factor in shaping the course of conflict in West Asia? **(150 words) 10**

बाल्फोर घोषणा क्या थी? इसे पश्चिम एशिया में संघर्ष की दिशा तय करने वाले एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक के रूप में क्यों माना जाता है?

⟹ The year 1917 was a critical time for the Zionist movement, which had started in 1898 in Switzerland to ask a return to the historical homeland of the Jews, erstwhile Palestine.

This received a sense of support with the Balfour Declaration. The Balfour declaration was written by Lord Balfour, a member of the British cabinet addressed to Lord Romschild, that they recognised Palestine as the historical home of the Jews.

Under the British mandate of Palestine that was established in the after-

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math of the fall of the Ottomans, Jews from all over the world started to settle in Palestine, a move which intensified after the Holocaust.

The Balfour declaration is often seen as the first step of a long conflict in West Asia. The declaration of a National home for the Jews without consideration of the Palestinian laid effect to almost a century old conflict in West Asia, that would culminate in an independent Israel & a trapped Palestine.

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8. Globalization is a double-edged sword, which on one hand ensures economic growth but on the other hand, assaults national sovereignty, erodes local culture and threatens economic and social instability. Critically examine the statement in context of Indian society. **(150 words) 10**

वैश्वीकरण एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो एक ओर आर्थिक संवृद्धि को सुनिश्चित करता है, किन्तु दूसरी ओर यह राष्ट्रीय संप्रभुता पर हमला करता है, स्थानीय संस्कृति को विनष्ट करता है तथा आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिरता के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। भारतीय समाज के संदर्भ में इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Globalisation can be defined as the breakdown of barriers of space & time & region to establish a more interconnected world.

Globalisation is often seen as a double edged sword. This has been especially observed in the case of Indian society.

The positive of globalisation can be seen as ⇒

① The greater economic growth which thus in some quaters translated to better quality of life.

② It has helped introduce global value

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systems that have made life easier for many minorities, women, LGBTQI, etc.

(3) Introduce modern tech which has made life easier in some respects.

(4) It has also resulted to greater social mobility for some.

Despite this, it also has some drawbacks

(1) It has eroded national borders & made terrorism a more potent threat

(2) local cultures are increasingly threatened due to cheaper exports & flooding of the entertainment space with foreign content.

(3) It also translates to lower economic stability due to greater openness - eg the Asian financial crises, Global financial crisis.

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9. The relegation of women to private sphere of life is the main cause behind gender inequality and exploitation in India. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

महिलाओं को जीवन के निजी क्षेत्र तक सीमित करना, भारत में लैंगिक असमानता और शोषण के पीछे मुख्य कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹ One of the greatest critique of the feminist movement of patriarchy is the relegation of women to the private sphere.

This is especially harmful in the time today as the division between the public & private is being slowly eroded. This is creating a situation of paradox as we have incredibly successful women but one of the greatest scores on the Gender Inequality Index of the UNDP & is listed recently as the most dangerous country for women by Reuters

[I] How has the private sphere led to inequality ⟹

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The private sphere has generated a system of belief that women are fit for only particular kinds of work & fields.

Most often men not these are the fields that pay less and create a greater gender gap. More than 95% of women workers are in the informal sector.

Secondly, The private sphere also leads to exploitation. Women are often neglected as slave of the household & made to do unreasonable amount of work without proper nutrition. In attempt to escape, women are often turned into situation of trafficking & greater exploitation.

Thus, the private sphere is directly leading to exploitation & inequality.

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10. Growing 'informalization of labour market' is perceived as a barrier to realising economic potential as well as a hindrance to longrun economic development and poverty reduction. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

श्रम बाज़ार के बढ़ते अनौपचारीकरण' को आर्थिक संभाव्यता को साकार करने में एक अवरोध के साथ-साथ दीर्घकालिक आर्थिक विकास तथा गरीबी न्यूनीकरण में एक व्यवधान के रूप में देखा जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹ It has been a noted phenomenon that in the aftermath of the 91 economic liberalisation. has led to greater informalisation of the labour force.

Informalisation has multiple effects on the health of the society. First, it reduces the potential of economic development for the poor as it restricts their securing of income & ability to save.

Apart from economic consequences, there are many social consequences. These are ⟹

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① Economic growth can only lead to economic development when the life of the poor class is made more security. This leads to feeling of insecurity.

② It doesn't leave room for developing speciality which is often the way to secure higher wages & better economic conditions.

③ Poverty is directly related to the levels of informalization.

Three measures such as the wage code Bill, 2017 work to secure the people of this country & cannot growth to development.

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11. Buddhism not only enriched Indian philosophy but also left an indelible imprint on ancient Indian art and architecture. Explain with adequate examples. **(250 words) 15**

बौद्ध धर्म ने न केवल भारतीय दर्शन को समृद्ध किया बल्कि प्राचीन भारतीय कला एवं स्थापत्य पर एक अमिट छाप भी छोड़ी। यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिए।

→ Buddhism was seen as the greatest counter narrative to existing vedic polity & philosophy. It came as a fresh air & enriched Indian philosophy. However, it's impact wasn't just restricted to that. It had a deep impact on development of architecture & art.

In terms of architecture, Buddhist also evolved the building of the stupa. The stupa was a burial mound containing the relics of important Teachers such as Buddha & Bodhisatvas.

There was also rise of building such as Chaityas & Viharas, that

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in prayer halls & lodging for monks.

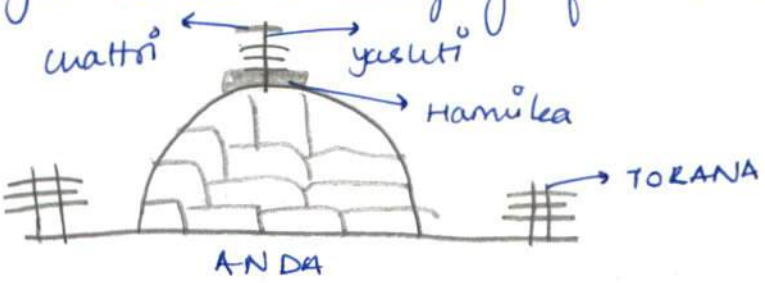
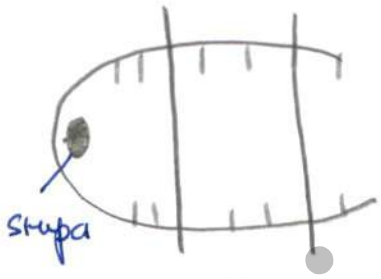
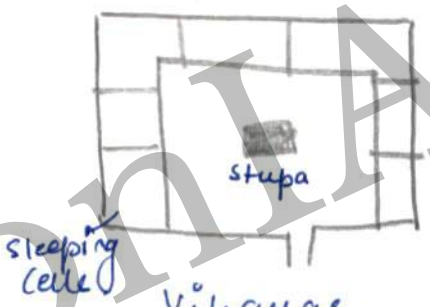


fig 1. Stupa. (eg- sanchi)



Chaityas.



Viharas.

Thus, there was great impact on architecture. Development of monasteries such as Kye, Nandroling took place later.

In terms of art, Buddhism influenced art from very early on. The frescoes at Ajanta, Ellora & Elepha-

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ten are evident to the rich artistic tradition that was started under the Guptas, Vakatakas & the Rashtrakutas.

Regional art was also heavily influenced. Rise of art forms such as Thangka art of Sikkim shows regional variation.

Thus, Buddhism has left an incredible impact on art & architecture in India.

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12. Most of the protests, revolts and movements launched by the peasants against British policies grew out of local grievances, remained localised and had no regular organisation and leadership. Discuss with examples.
(250 words) 15

ब्रिटिश नीतियों के विरुद्ध किसानों द्वारा आरंभ किए गए अधिकतर विरोध-प्रदर्शन, विद्रोह और आंदोलन स्थानीय शिकायतों से उत्पन्न हुए थे, ये स्थानीय ही बने रहे तथा इनका न तो कोई नियमित संगठन था और न ही नेतृत्व। उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

Several scholars have often commented how the early anti-colonial struggles were often based on local grievances and problems. These were cause and remained national in nature but rather they were local.

The development of Nationalism is a slow process and it was through the build up of these localised movements that Nationalism grew.

Peasants were dogged by the same kind of problems under the British -

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① High & exhorbitant taxation

② outsiders as many lenders, trapping the peasants in dept cycles

③ breakdown of centuries old relationship between the state & the peasant.

However, these starting points were often divergent. The following examples would showcase this.

The Sanyasi Fakirs Revolt while showcasing peasant grievances also had a religious fervour to it. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Anandmath showed this crisis.

The Indigo Revolt showed how crash crops had disturbed the local economy & society and was documented

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by 'Neel Darpan' of Deenbandhu Mitra

The Deccan agricultural crisis was fueled against outsiders as many lenders led to formation of the Deccan Agricultural Act.

The leadership varied inherently from Gokhale to Bengali Nationalists. It was finally in Champaran where Gandhiji managed to make the peasant issue a National issue.

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13. Indian nationalism arose when the contradiction between the aims and objectives of the British rule and the interests of Indians became clear and obvious. In this context, elaborate on the role played by the intelligentsia in the growth of nationalism. (250 words) 15

भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद का उद्भव तब हुआ जब ब्रिटिश राज के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों तथा भारतीयों के हितों के मध्य के विरोधाभास स्पष्ट और दृष्टिगोचर होने लग गए। इस संदर्भ में, राष्ट्रवाद के विकास में बुद्धिजीवियों द्वारा निर्वाह की गई भूमिका का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

⟹ Indian Nationalism started off from a relatively calmer note, if we compare it to the nationalist movements elsewhere. Scholars have often correlated this to the setting up of the Intelligensia supported Congress which was meant to serve as a 'lightening conductor' for the Raj.

The moderates or the Intelligensia while recognising the frame of the British Rule due to its administration, wanted internal changes to make it more representative, equitable, etc.

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Early Nationalists such as Dadabhai Naoroji wanted an end to the "Un-British" rule in India. Surendranath Banerjee wanted a representative government based on a permanent alliance with England.

The British adopted the carrot & stick policy. While they kept the moderates hopeful with the carrots of limited self government, it suppressed the extremist who correctly saw through British intentions.

It was during the suppression of the Swadeshi movement that the true nature of the British was exposed & Indian Nationalism began to grow.

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The intelligensia played the following role in the struggle —

Firstly, it transformed the Indian National movement into an ideological struggle.

Second, it laid the fondation to the non-violent struggle that would take place.

Third, by theories such as the Economic deindustrialization of India, it sought to displace myths of the white man's burden.

Thus it played the role of breaks & brains of the National Movements.

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14. Partition was a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century. Comment.

(250 words) 15

विभाजन सांप्रदायिक राजनीति की चरम परिणति थी जो बीसवीं शताब्दी के प्रारंभिक दशकों में विकसित होने लगी थी। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Communalism according to Rajiv Bhargava is a direct outcome of the policies of colonialism. Communalism that developed in the early 20th century would culminate in the partition of the country.

The colonial administration in its strategy to divide up the society so as to prevent the development of a single front against the British, gave birth to many communal institutions. After the Revolt of 1857, the muslims were made responsible for the Revolt & punishment was meted out to the Hindu subjects.

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This led to resentment against the Hindu upper classes. The breakdown of the feudal society required the availability of jobs. But due to paucity of jobs & exclusion, there was intra competition, which pitted the middle class against each other.

This was politically exploited by leaders of both the sides who took up issue just to rally support & polarise the masses.

Further, the separate electorates that were granted by the Morley Minto Reforms made the Hindus & Muslims see each other as completely separate parts of the society.

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Finally, the politicisation of Religion or communalism started to get solidified. This led to rise of demands of a separate 'Pakistan' which saw the Muslims as a separate Nation.

Thus the communalist policies of Morley minto, the Gandhi festivals, etc alienated the masses & made partition a reality.

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15. The isolation of the region, its complex social character and its backwardness have all resulted in a complicated set of demands from different states of the North-East since independence. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

इस क्षेत्र के अलगाव, इसकी जटिल सामाजिक प्रकृति और इसके पिछड़ेपन की परिणति स्वतंत्रता के उपरांत से ही उत्तर-पूर्व के विभिन्न राज्यों के द्वारा मांगों के एक जटिल समुच्चय के रूप में हुई। चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹ Regionalism in India is a direct result of its complex citizenry, diversity in belief, ethnicity & region.

This regionalism is further intensified in the North East region which has given rise to a series of secessionist & insurgency movements.

While there are many causes to why Regionalism exists in the North-East, some of the primary factors are ⟹

I Isolation of the Region.

The Relative separateness of the region

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have often led to such demands. Connected to the mainland by a thin strip of the ~~the~~ Chicken's neck, there have been sub optimal interaction between the two parts. This has created a feeling of alienation in the masses.

II Complex social character

The diversity of tribes that exist in the region have further complicated the issue. for eg - The Kukis, Nagas & Meiteis are involved in a conflict since the past decade. Demands from tribes such as the Nagas for a "Greater Nagalim" has caused feelings of fear in the other states.

III Backwardness.

The unavailibility of goods and care

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of access has led to further complications. Integration is impossible unless the break from backwardness is ensured.

A solution needs to take cognizance of all such factors and consist of a solution of dialogue & discussions in order to replicate the success of states such as Mizoram, Meghalaya & Tripura in other.

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16. Even though the South Americans welcomed the formulation of Monroe doctrine, it's later interpretation became a pretext for United States' intervention. Elaborate with examples. **(250 words) 15**

भले ही दक्षिण अमेरिकियों ने मुनरो सिद्धांत के निरूपण का स्वागत किया, किन्तु इसकी पश्चात्वर्ती व्याख्या संयुक्त राज्य के हस्तक्षेप के लिए बहाना बन गई। उदाहरणों के साथ सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

⟹ Monroe doctrine was a foreign policy instrument from the USA which aimed at constructing peace in the continent of South America & protecting it from coup d'états & communism

The Monroe doctrine is seen as an extention of the Marshall plan but had more nationalistic application in South America.

While the South Americans had earlier embraced the idea of protection from coups, it slowly translated to just any other form of

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Neo colonialism & unwarranted US intervention.

As the administration in the US started to get more and more paranoid about the marxist threat & afraid of the 'domino theory', more and more weapons and arms started to make ways to the governments or rebel groups in South America.

This was particularly visible in the contra rebels in Nicaragua or the DEA to fight the FARC in Colombia. Slowly, the US military & CIA started to greatly interfere in the politics and societies of South America.

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News of excessive interference from the side of Asia bolsted resolve against the intervention & thus, the Monroe doctrine which was a source of safety till a few decades back was looked at more suspiciously & as intervention.

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17. Events in West Asia and Afghanistan in the year 1979 had a deep impact on the politics of the region with long lasting significance. Examine.
(250 words) 15

वर्ष 1979 में पश्चिम एशिया और अफगानिस्तान में घटित घटनाक्रमों का क्षेत्र की राजनीति पर गंभीर प्रभाव पड़ा, जिसका दीर्घकालिक महत्व था। परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ The area of West Asia was engulfed in slow & upsetting turmoil in the start of the year of 1979.

The 1979 year represented a few watersheds in the West Asia region. The decade of Detente between US & USSR as an effort to ease cold war rivalry had come to an end.

The root cause of the end of Detente was the soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Afghanistan was invaded by Soviet tanks and a puppet anti Mujahideen government was installed at the centre.

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The soviet invasion was bloody & thoroughly destabilized Afghanistan. This is because money was funneled from the side of the US to insurgency groups such as the Taliban to fight the Mujahideen.

The constant infighting destabilized the society & finally made way to the oppressive regime of Taliban. The post 9/11 suppression of these groups remain incomplete & Afghanistan is still in a state of chaos.

The year 1979 also held the ~~[illegible]~~ Iranian Revolution in Iran which displaced the secular US installed Shah Regime with a clergy based

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Islamic Republic. This posed a great threat to the nations of the Middle East who were mostly Repressive monarchies backed by the West, such as Saudi Arabia and ~~the~~ saw the Revolution as a threat.

This led to the establishment of a permanent cold war in the Middle East which continues to play a role in conflicts such as Syria & Iraq even today.

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18. Luddite rebellion was one of the reactions to the negative fallouts of the industrial revolution. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

लडाइट विद्रोह औद्योगिक क्रांति के नकारात्मक परिणामों के प्रति प्रतिक्रियाओं में से एक था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

⟹ The industrial revolution generated unimaginable amount of wealth for the English Nation. While the aristocrats of the newly rich nation started to establish the capitalist & luxury based system., all wasn't well in all quarters.

The industrial revolution apart from generating disproportionate wealth also created terrible hazards within the society. One of the expression of the flaws of the industrial revolution was the Luddite Rebellion.

While the Luddite Rebellion showcased a very specific cause as a reason

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for rebellion, it had many causes which meant a 'slow onset' disaster for the industrial revolution - such as ⟹

① The declining quality of life for the majority of the masses which was plagued by illness, pollution & exploitation.

② The trickle down effects were refusing to take place. The richer got richer and more wastful while the poor could only by very hard work, manage to survive.

③ The state was transitioning into an all powerful 'leviathan' - turning a blind eye to the conditions of the masses.

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The expression of luddite was also replicated in the 'Hard times'. Thus it exposed the fallout of the Industrial Revolution.

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19. While on one hand, urbanization is creating potential for social integration and economic opportunity, on the other hand, it is also leading to segregation and exclusion based on socio-economic status. Examine the paradox in context of Indian cities. What steps can be taken to make urban space truly inclusive? **(250 words) 15**

जहाँ एक ओर शहरीकरण सामाजिक एकीकरण और आर्थिक अवसर की संभावनाएं सृजित कर रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर यह सामाजिक-आर्थिक अवस्थिति पर आधारित अलगाव और अपवर्जन को भी बढ़ावा दे रहा है। भारतीय शहरों के संदर्भ में इस विरोधाभास का परीक्षण कीजिए। शहरी क्षेत्रों को वास्तविक रूप से समावेशी बनाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

⇒ Urbanization is creating an India which is full of paradox. While urban India only consists of 32% of the population, there are various studies which suggest that the urban space is steadily expanding and by 2050, more than half of the population would live in cities.

But if this is the case, we must review the haphazard development of Indian cities. The paradox of Indian cities looks like this ⟹

The positives of urban centres are

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① They have created engine of growth and are behind the rise of Indian economy.

② The urban sector provides relative autonomy from the rural setting which is full of exploitation and often helps people escape evils such as caste.

③ The push factor of decreasing viability of agriculture is leading to rise of cities.

The negatives of urbanisation are ⇒

① Development of slums – As the migration is unplanned, this is leading to development of pockets of slums which are a social & health care hazard – eg Seemapuri & Dharavi

② Creation of 'ghettos' & not real integration. The same class of people & relative homogeniety exists in caste

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in richer areas of cities.

Thus efforts have to be made to encourage more inclusive migration. This include →

① Demolition of slums & replacement by affordable housing such as PM Awas Yojana Urban.

② Connecting all areas with proper supply of water & sanitation. Sanitation is a main pillar of smart city programme.

③ Creation of more 'city' commons - eg concentrate on creation of an 'opulence of commons' to encourage a more equitable society.

Only smart urbanisation can cure India's ghettoised cities.

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20. The focus on risk factors that appear at a young age and timely interventions is the key to preventing child delinquency and its escalation into chronic criminality. Analyse the statement with respect to growing incidences of child delinquency in context of India. **(250 words) 15**

कम उम्र में दिखाई पड़ने वाले जोखिम कारकों पर ध्यान तथा समय पर हस्तक्षेप बाल अपराध एवं उनके बढ़कर स्थायी अपराधी बनने के निवारण की कुंजी है। भारत के संदर्भ में बाल अपराध की बढ़ती घटनाओं के परिप्रेक्ष्य में इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

⇒ The recent NCRB data reveals that there has been a rise in child delinquency in India and its translation into chronic criminality.

This poses a very serious challenge to a developing country such as India which needs to make the most of its 'demographic dividend' to prevent it from turning into a 'demographic disaster.'

The risk factors that exist at a young age need to be payed special attention to. These include ⟹

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① Exposure to gruesome or even petty crime at a young age & which create normalisation.

② Growing up in lower income neighbourhood which may be slightly more prone to such normalisation.

③ The prejudiced behaviour of the administration toward these communities which often create a causal effect in the society.

④ Non-implementation of Rule of law which doesn't establish a cognizance of law.

⑤ Factor such as Internet

The timely interventions that can take place are often easy to implement & avoid a huge social cost in the future.

These are ⟹

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① separating juvenile prisoners & adult prisoners so as to prevent perpetual criminality, according to Mullah Committee

② Increasing parental supervision on what the child is exposed to on the internet - eg Blue Whale

③ Making Education a preventive factor, value education is often seen as a joke and needs to be implemented in a more hands on way.

④ Educating & Awareness among parents about these risk factors.

Thus, child delinquency can be curbed by analyzing risk factors & implementing timely interventions.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1150)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	202561
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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Technical solutions are necessary to augment the traditional methods of guarding the border. In this context, while mentioning the different components of Comprehensive Integrated Border Management System (CIBMS), discuss how it can help to address the gaps in the present system of border security. **(150 words) 10**

सीमा चौकसी की पारंपरिक विधियों का संवर्द्धन करने हेतु तकनीकी समाधान आवश्यक हैं। इस संदर्भ में, व्यापक एकीकृत सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली (कॉम्प्रिहेंसिव इंटीग्रेटेड बॉर्डर मैनेजमेंट सिस्टम: CIBMS) के विभिन्न घटकों का उल्लेख करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा सुरक्षा की वर्तमान व्यवस्था में विद्यमान कमियों को दूर करने में यह कैसे सहायता कर सकता है।

⇒ India has a 15,000 km long border which passes through complex terrain and along difficult neighbours. In such a situation, border security is of prime importance.

Of late, comprehensive Integrated ~~border~~ management systems or CIBMS is being touted as the future of Border security.

High tech surveillance devices - eg lasers

↑

Components of CIBMS

Efficient control centre

Communication systems

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How will it help? ⇒

① Cover borders which are difficult to manage by man. eg rivers, creeks

② Help supplement the task of the border security forces

③ Would provide round the clock security

④ less border casualities.

Thus, it can be seen that UAVs is the future to border security in India.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. In comparison to conventional warfare, the possibility of successful deterrence against cyber warfare is both limited and complicated. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon India's preparedness in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

पारंपरिक युद्ध की तुलना में, साइबर युद्ध के विरुद्ध सफल भयादोहन (निवारण) की संभावना सीमित और जटिल दोनों है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत की तैयारियों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

⟹ Cyber warfare has started to be called as the fifth & most complicated sphere of warfare. Unlike Regular warfare, where the identity & position of the attacker are much easier to detect, cyber warfare makes it much more difficult.

The difficulty in tackling cyber threats are ⟹

1. Under reporting of cyber crimes
2. Easy to manipulate position on the cyber space
3. Lack of data localisation in India
4. Lack of trained staff.
5. Lack of improved tech.

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All these factors make India the 5th most vulnerable country to cyber attacks.

The measures that India has taken are=

1. National cyber Policy of 2013 which lists out a dedicated cyber security task force of 5 lakh
2. National critical information infrastructure centre - Railways, banking, etc.
3. National cyber control centre for inter agency alliance.
4. cyber swachhta kendra
5. coordinating body of CERT-In.

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3. Analyse the impact that the instability in the wider South Asian region has on India's internal security. What steps can be taken to minimise such impact? **(150 words) 10**

विस्तृत दक्षिण एशियाई क्षेत्र में अस्थिरता का भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा पर पड़ने वाले प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। ऐसे प्रभावों के अल्पीकरण हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

⟹ Everything that happens in South Asia has a deep impact on the security of India. This is because India shares border as well as civilisational ties with the rest of South Asia, thus it's more than likely that it would be dragged in a conflict.

The impact of terrorism in Pakistan & Afghanistan leads to instability in India. Instability in Bangladesh forces migration which threatens North East, threat to Tamils in Sri Lanka destabilises Tamil Nadu & most recently Madhesis in Nepal look to India.

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Steps that can be taken to minimise the impact are ⟹

① Increasing south Asian trade and prosperity which is the only long term solution for peace - SAFTA

② Reduce porousity of borders without proper documentation.

③ well documented refugee policy

④ coordinated a regional intelligence system through technology such as NAVIC.

Strengthening peace in South Asia is key to strengthening peace in India.

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4. Highlighting its mandate, discuss the significance of International Solar Alliance in positioning India to a key global leadership role. **(150 words) 10**

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सौर गठबंधन के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत को एक प्रमुख वैश्विक नेतृत्वकर्ता की भूमिका में स्थान दिलाने में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹ International solar Alliance was created by the collaboration of India and France along the side line of the COP 21 in Paris. It aims to form a collection of solar rich countries in the tropics - partially or wholly - to replace fossil fuel use.

It aims to generate 1 TW of solar energy by 2030 through a common approach.

There is deep significance for the International solar Alliance for India ⟹

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① It's the 1st multilateral institution to be located & spearheaded by India

② It's main area of concentration is the tropics - which is where most of the developing countries are - where India needs to solidify alliances.

③ Helps India transition to a low carbon future & project it as a leader to fight against climate change.

The success of ISA is a key goal for making India a world leader against climate change.

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5. Despite a strong case for a Broad-based Trade and Investment Agreement (BTIA) between India and the European Union (EU), negotiations have been stuck for long owing to multiple factors. Analyse. **(150 words) 10**

भारत और यूरोपीय संघ (EU) के बीच व्यापक आधार वाले व्यापार और निवेश समझौते (ब्रॉडबेस्ड ट्रेड एंड इन्वेस्टमेंट अग्रीमेंट: BTIA) हेतु सुदृढ़ परिस्थितियां होने के बावजूद कई कारकों के चलते वार्ता लम्बे समय से अटकी हुयी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

⟹ EU is one of India's largest trading partners and the greatest source of FDI. A natural next step was the Broad based Trade & Investment Agreement or the BTIA which is an FTA between EU & India.

Facilitations and Negotiations started almost 10 years back but the BTIA is yet to yield any significant positives. The reasons for the limited effects are ⟹

(1) India's complaint against EU putting restriction on its dairy & horticulture,

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(2) disagreements on Automobile sector tariffs

(3) EU's highly subsidised agro industry

(4) lack of services inclusion in the BTIA

(5) Negotiation of a new VISA regime.

There are various areas where India and EU cooperation could yield fruit, as India has the manpower & EU has the resources. If negotiated well, The BTIA could secure a bright economic future for India.

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6. Accession to the Ashgabat agreement is valuable for connecting India to its extended neighbourhood. What is the Ashgabat Agreement? Assess its significance for India. **(150 words) 10**

अश्गाबात समझौते में शामिल होना वस्तुतः भारत के लिए अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस से जुड़ने की दृष्टि से मूल्यवान है। अश्गाबात समझौता क्या है? भारत के लिए इसके महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

⇒ The Ashgabat agreement is struck between Iran, Oman, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan. In 2016, Kazakhstan and Pakistan joined in. In 2017, India become a member of the agreement.

There is great significance for the project in India ⇒

① Connecting India's ambitions in both the Central Asia & Persian Gulf - both energy rich regions

② Reflective of the look west and the Connect Central Asia Policy

③ Further connection to the INSTC

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(4) Improve India logistics and ease of doing business

(5) Opening of markets for nuclear material & rare minerals.

However, like any platform, negotiations have to be made fruitful especially concerning competitions from the OBOR.

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7. The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a natural choice for India to fulfill key foreign policy priorities. In this context, discuss the issues behind hitherto slow progress and the reasons for reinvigorated optimism regarding BIMSTEC.
(150 words) 10

बहु-क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी एवं आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए बंगाल की खाड़ी पहल (BIMSTEC), भारत के लिए अपनी विदेश नीति संबंधी प्रमुख प्राथमिकताओं की पूर्ति हेतु एक स्वाभाविक चयन है। इस संदर्भ में, अब तक हुई धीमी प्रगति के पीछे निहित मुद्दों और BIMSTEC के संबंध में पुनर्जीवित होते आशावाद की चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹

BIMSTEC has been heralded as India's answer to the SAARC. It was formed in 1997 & consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

The benefits of BIMSTEC are its sectoral collaboration, lack of bilateral issues which dominate the SAARC and a commitment to growth.

However, slow progress for the BIMSTEC has been recorded due to the following reasons ⟹

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① leadership is lacking - India & Thailand have found other avenues

② Lack of informal summits

③ Poor connectivity & fulfillment of projects

④ strong trade protectionism.

Despite the above problems, India must realize that BIMSTEC is an essential feature of its look east policy.

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8. What do you understand by Free Space Optical Communication (FSOC) Technology? Critically explain its potential in connecting rural and remote areas in India. **(150 words) 10**

फ्री स्पेस ऑप्टिकल कम्युनिकेशन (FSOC) प्रौद्योगिकी से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारत में ग्रामीण और दूरस्थ क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने में इसकी क्षमताओं की आलोचनात्मक व्याख्या कीजिए।

⟹ Free space optical communication or FSOC is a technology in which data is transmitted in packets through light without the need of cables or fibers.

It can be transmitted via air, vacuum or space.

The benefits of such a technology are ⟹

1. useful in areas which have difficult terrain
2. higher bandwidth capacity
3. No need to purchase spectrum
4. less security risks
5. less investments.

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The challenges are ⟹

① meteorological effect on transmission

② vagaries of weather may effect

③ very less experience as compared to other modes of transmission,

④ skilled manpower to set it up is lacking.

⑤ High costs to set up in rural & remote areas.

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9. What are Orphan Drugs? Examine the significance of putting in place a policy framework for such drugs in a developing country such as India.

(150 words) 10

ऑर्फन ड्रग्स क्या हैं? भारत जैसे एक विकासशील देश में ऐसी दवाओं हेतु एक नीतिगत ढांचा स्थापित करने के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

⟹ Orphan drugs are drugs that are manufactured to treat rare diseases. They are called orphan because generally pharmaceutical companies only take up R&D of those diseases whose drugs are going to be sold, ie, those which are widespread.

∴ Diseases such as sickle cell or Haemophilia are comparatively rares. Thus certain countries incentivise the production of orphan drugs allowing them extra patent duration or similar protection.

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However, what this protection does is make the drugs extremely expensive. There a need exists to balance the interests of the patients as well as the manufacturing firms.

This dillema has fostered the need for a policy framework for development of orphan drugs in India.

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10. Discuss the obstacles in women's access to science education in India and also suggest remedial measures to overcome these obstacles.

(150 words) 10

भारत में विज्ञान की शिक्षा तक महिलाओं की पहुंच के मार्ग में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाइए।

⟹ India has had a long history of successful women scientists such as Gargi, Lopamudra, etc.

However, with the coming of modern times, women were often excluded from science & education, making it a predominantly male domain.

The reasons for lack of women's access to scientific education in India are ⟹

1. Lack of schools for science for rural areas
2. Inherently patriarchal attitude
3. Attitude which restrict women's professions to only certain occupations

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④ lack of funds dedicated to education of girl child which often rules out scientific education.

⑤ Lack of dedicated policies.

A few Remedial measures are ⟹

① dedicated policy framework - eg KIRAN, CURIE, etc

② Using ICT to motivate women by providing aspirational role models - eg Teresy Thomas

③ Allocating greater funds at level of school so as to develop interests.

Generating a more equal scientific environment requires policy changes.

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11. Giving examples, elaborate how India's approach to becoming a net security provider in the Indian Ocean Region is taking shape. What are the challenges and opportunities associated with this approach?

(250 words) 15

उदाहरण देते हुए, सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए कि किस प्रकार हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में वास्तविक सुरक्षा प्रदाता (नेट सिक्यूरिटी प्रोवाइडर) बनने का भारत का दृष्टिकोण आकार ले रहा है। इस दृष्टिकोण से संबद्ध चुनौतियां एवं अवसर क्या हैं?

⇒ The evolution of safety and navigation in the Indian Ocean has a direct impact on the security of India.

With greater amounts of trade passing through the ocean, there are talks of greater security threats in the region. In such a situation, India is transitioning as a net security provider in the region.

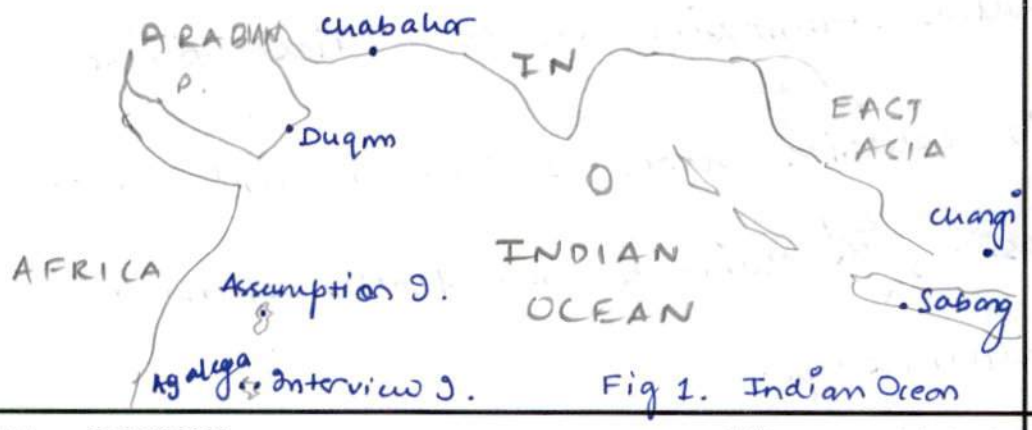

Fig 1. Indian Ocean

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India is collaborating with various countries across the region to provide security, in various forms of ownership such as joint ownership, full ownership or full funding.

India offers an alternative to the older colonial powers whose influence is considerably fading away and the rising power of China.

In many countries such as Mauritius and Iran, it is in the pursuit of further strengthening bilateral ties while in countries such as Oman and Indonesia, it's trying to manufacture stronger relationships.

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The challenges associated with such a programme are ⟹

① A powerful & assertive China which is displacing Indian interest in the Middle East, Sri Lanka and Maldives

② striking a balance between the playing of 'elder brother' vs "Big brother" - security at Maldives

③ Net security provider entails improving our own maritime strights which have been questioned in different quarters.

Thus while recognising the Indian ocean as an extended part of our neighbourhood, it is essential that we strengthen our capabilities alongside.

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12. The UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) has pitched for the need of an integrated approach in order to address the difficulties in preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting Transnational Organised Crimes (TOC). Elaborating on these difficulties, discuss how an integrated approach can help in tackling TOCs. **(250 words) 15**

पार-राष्ट्रीय संगठित अपराधों (ट्रांसनेशनल ऑर्गनाइज्ड क्राइम्स: TOCs) को रोकने, पता लगाने, जाँच करने और अभियोजित करने में आने वाली कठिनाइयों से निपटने के लिए UNODC (यूनाइटेड नेशंस ऑफिस ऑन ड्रग एंड क्राइम्स) ने एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया है। इन कठिनाइयों का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस तरह एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण से TOCs से निपटने में सहायता मिल सकती है।

⟹ Transnational organised crime is crime that is coordinated across borders to facilitate illegal activities and fund activities such as terrorism.

Terrorism & organised crime have a direct linkage as terrorists need funds for which they resort to organised crime such as kidnapping, drug sale, etc.

The UNODC has recognised that the only way to stop TOC is through an integrated & holistic approach.

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The difficulties of TOC works on 4 main parameters

Prevention
Detection
Investigation
Prosecution

I Prevention ⟹

① Strengthening border security - using technology eg = CIBMS

② Technology & strategic exchanges through NATGRIDS

③ Discussing organised crime on Multilateral forums so that there are clear identification of these syndicates

II Detection ⟹

① Clear definitation of what it means to be organised crimes - eg Hawala

② United detective agencies such as INTERPOL

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III. Investigation

① concentrating on crime prone and permeable regions - eg the Golden crescent or Golden triangle

② targetted use of notices such as the Red corner notices of Interpol.

IV. Prosecution

① lack of uniformity of laws

② problems of extradition.

Thus the problems of organised crime require a united front & holistic effort as put forward by the UNODC.

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13. Highlighting the need for SMART policing in India, suggest some administrative, legislative and technological reforms in order to realize this vision. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में SMART पुलिसिंग की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस दृष्टि को साकार करने के लिए कुछ प्रशासनिक, विधायी और तकनीकी सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

⟹ Law & order are the base of any successful state, without which it is nearly impossible to guarantee social, economic or political growth.

Thus, the PM has put emphasis on improving our police system in a SMART manner - which is ⟹

S M A R T

- S → Sensitive & strict
- M → Mobile & modern
- A → Accountable & Agile
- R → Responsive & Reliable
- T → Technology driven

The need of a SMART police stems from ⟹

① The increasing rate of crime

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(2) The inherently colonial nature of police
(3) Increasing internal security challenges

The ways to reform the police are ⟹

I Administrative :

(1) Law & order should be separated from investigation functions
(2) separate staff for cyber & other forms of crimes
(3) Using experience of UPSC while appointing, reducing political appointments of DIGs
(4) fixed operational norms.

II Legislative :

(1) separate organised crimes Act
(2) uniformity of police laws across states
(3) Taking help from the Malimath committee report on integrating the inquisitorial system.

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III Technological

① Inter agency collaboration & information exchange through NATGRID

② Using Crime & Criminal Tracking Network & System (CCTNS) to fast-track slow investigation

③ Upgradation of Grievance redressal system.

Police reforms should be accompanied with Judicial & Prison reforms to be truly successful.

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14. Discuss the reasons behind private sector playing a merely peripheral role in defence manufacturing in India. Also, explain how the Draft Defence Production Policy, 2018 seeks to augment private sector participation in defence manufacturing in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक द्वारा अत्यंत गौण भूमिका निभाने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार ड्राफ्ट डिफेंस प्रोडक्शन पॉलिसी, 2018 (रक्षा उत्पादन नीति मसौदा, 2018) भारत में रक्षा विनिर्माण के क्षेत्र में निजी क्षेत्रक की भागीदारी बढ़ाना चाहती है।

⟹ Recently, the stokholm institute for International Peace research indicated that India is the largest importer of defense equipment in the would - accounting for 12 % of weapons import.

This is a sad state of affairs as it shows the inability of private sector within India to fulfill the increasing demand which not only makes India vulnerable to foreign supply risks but also lets go of valuable foreign exchange.

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The reasons for a peripheral role for the private sector in defence manufacturing are ⟹

① Lack of technological expertise
② Lack of incentives from the defence establishment
③ Inconsistency & changing demands of the establishment.
④ Strong PSUs for defence which oppose private participation.

∴ The government recently released the Defence procurement Production policy 2018 which aims to make India as one of the top 5 nation in Aerospace and defence production.

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① increasing automatic FDI from 49% to 74%.

② scheme to encourage startups called iDex. or Innovation for defence excellence

③ simplifying approval procedure & reducing the lists of licenses to be granted

④ R&D fund of 1000 cr.

Thus the DPP 2018 has special focus on the private sector participation.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. While India and Russia have enjoyed good relations since the Soviet era, relying on the past may not be enough to deal with shift in the relationship in light of the rapidly evolving geopolitical realities. Comment.

(250 words) 15

यद्यपि सोवियत युग से ही भारत और रूस के संबंध मधुर रहे हैं, तथापि अतीत पर निर्भरता तेज़ी से विकसित होती भू-राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं के प्रकाश में, संबंधों में आये बदलाव से निपटने हेतु पर्याप्त नहीं भी हो सकती हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

⟹ India & Russia have established one of the strongest bilateral relationships in the cold war era which was visible by USSR's support for Kashmir, The 1971 treaty for friendship, etc.

However, the geopolitical realities have changed since the fall of USSR in 1991 & the liberalisation of the Indian economy. The following instances show the changing relationship ⟹

① USA has overtaken Russia as India's largest defence partner.

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② India is a part of US led Quad against the domination of China in the Indian ocean.

③ Russia & Pakistan have recently conducted a military exercise and are in talks for defence trade.

④ Allying with each other's primary threats.

Thus the geopolitical realities of today suggest that reliance on past would be naive. Thus, the areas in which Russia and India can secure alliance are ⟹

① Niti Aayog & Russian ministry of Economic affairs are searching for

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common grand to improve bilatteral trade

(2) India has obtained CAATSA waiver to continue trading in defence equipment with Russia -eg S-400.

(3) Alliance through multilateral fora such as INSTC and the SCO.

→ Thus, there needs to be an organised & dedicated search for common alliances.

VisionIAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. In what ways has the engagement between India and its diaspora evolved over the years? What role can the Indian diaspora play in furthering and shaping India's foreign policy goals? **(250 words) 15**

भारत और इसके डायस्पोरा के बीच सहभागिता बीते वर्षों के दौरान किस तरह विकसित हुई हैं? भारत की विदेशी नीति के लक्ष्यों को आगे बढ़ाने और आकार देने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा क्या भूमिका निभा सकते हैं?

⟹ India has transformed its relations with the diaspora from the interest of non-chalant in the times of persecution under Idi Amin or the military Junta of Myanmar to conducting the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas etc of late.

India has come to realise that the Indian diaspora can help further Indian strategic interest in various ways ⟹

① strategic investments in business ventures in India.

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(2) Act as safeguards of Indian interest in various regions of the world.

eg - One of the defining features of improving Indo-US relationship was the increasing influence of the Indo-American lobby. Many foreign policy strategists want Indian origin lobbies to play a role similar to the Jewish lobby.

(3) Many leaders across the world at key positions of PM, President etc are of Indian origin - eg Leo Vadrakar of Ireland & Antonio D'costa of Portugal. Inroads in relationship can be made through such leaders.

(4) India as largest remittances reciever

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Indian establishment has strengthened engagement through the following platforms →

① Pravasi Bhartiya Divas - in regard to return of greatest Pravasi - Mahatma Gandhi

② making use of soft power - Bollywood, Yoga, etc

③ Platforms such as Indian origin Parliamentary leaders Conference.

Indian diaspora time can truly help transform Indians foreign policy goals.

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17. Sluggish progress of the Doha round signals that the WTO is proving to be ineffective in promoting free trade. Identifying the factors behind this, comment on the relevance of WTO in present context. **(250 words) 15**

दोहा दौर की धीमी प्रगति संकेत करती है कि WTO, मुक्त व्यापार को प्रोत्साहित करने में अप्रभावी सिद्ध हो रहा है। इसके पीछे उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, वर्तमान संदर्भ में WTO की प्रासंगिकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

⇒ The aim of the WTO is the effective promotion of free trade. Created in 1995, it has generally been speculated that the WTO works for the developed countries.

This speculation may scholars have said has come true post the Doha Development round of 2004 which sought more favourable terms relating to IPR, agricultural subsidies & food grains for developing countries.

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Factors of WTO ineffectiveness ⟹

① differential treatment of developed & developing countries - subsidies given by developing countries seen as distorting while developed countries seen as fair.

② Debate on agriculture - fundamentally different nature of agriculture in the two groups

③ IPR issues - India doesn't allow evergreening and promotes compulsory licensing as part of its developmental agenda which the developed countries strongly oppose.

These non-fulfillments have made the Doha Development round as a speed breaker in the effectiveness of WTO.

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The relevance is decreasing as ⇒

① constantly emerging Regional trade agreements such as the RCEP, TTIP, etc

② greater belief in bilateral deals.

However, the WTO still remains relevant as for countries such as India it's easier to build pressure in a group rather than alone. The Dispute Resolution mechanism is one of the strong points of the WTO.

VisionIAS

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's engagement with its extended neighbourhood in West Asia has evolved into a 'Look West' approach in recent times. However, multiple faultlines in this volatile region require a balancing act on the part of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

पश्चिम एशिया में अपने विस्तारित पड़ोस के साथ भारत की सहभागिता हाल के दिनों में 'लुक वेस्ट' दृष्टिकोण के रूप में विकसित हुई है। हालांकि, इस अस्थिर क्षेत्र में उपस्थित कई फॉल्टलाइन्स भारत की ओर से एक संतुलनकारी कार्यवाही की मांग करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

⟹ India has deep historical & civilizational ties to its extended neighbourhood in West Asia. Many factors encourage a "look west" approach for India →

Look west Approach
- (1) increasing job opportunity
- (2) Remittances from the Gulf
- (3) large Muslim minority
- (4) fulfillment of Energy needs.

Thus, West Asia plays an essential role in our strategic neighbourhood. Despite this, multiple faultlines have occured.

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(1) The Brewing cold war in west Asia between Iran & Saudi Arabia which are the largest energy suppliers to India requires careful balancing.

(2) The Arab-Israeli conflict - especially in light of improving ties & dehyphenisation of ties from the side of India.

(3) Due to historical & religious reasons, greater acceptance of Pakistan as an ally.

(4) Increasing events of proxy wars & conflicts - eg Iraq, Yemen & Syria.

(5) Pressure from the US which is deeply invested in the Middle East. - eg scrapping of JCPOA with Iran.

VisionIAS

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All of the above situations continue to put pressure on the Indian diplomatic establishment to lead a policy of careful balancing.

VisionIAS

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19. The rapid diffusion of Artificial Intelligence begets unique opportunities and challenges for India. Discuss. What can be done to address these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस (कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता) का तीव्र प्रसार, भारत के लिए विशिष्ट अवसर और चुनौतियां उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

⟹ Artificial intelligence was first defined by professor John Macarthy in US. It can be defined as stimulated intelligence in machines which mimics human intelligence.

It has been argued by a recent study that the use of AI can increase the GDP of India by ~~Bla~~ 15% by 2035.

The opportunities that AI offers in India are ⟹

① Increased avenues for skilled help- especially when skilling of our population is happening much slower.

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(2) AI can specially help with healthcare - diagnosis, prescriptions & recordings can all be made faster & more reliable.

(3) Used in field such as agriculture for soil testing, etc.

However, there are also many challenges to the use of AI

(1) Lack of discussion on Ethical dimensions
(2) Possibility of social disruptions.
(3) Fear of Job losses
(4) Lack of skilled workforce for AI
(5) Competition from already developed International markets.

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How can we address the challenges?

① Institutional support - eg Niti Aayog supporting Google to grow AI system in India

② Formulation of AI policy after a discussion with various stakeholders.

③ HR development through targetted education.

AI has the potential to revolutionise the world today & delays would perpetually harm India's growth.

VisionIAS

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20. Water shortage in India has been sought to be addressed through various policy and technological interventions. Explain. Also, examine the benefits of desalination technology and the costs associated with it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में विभिन्न नीतिगत और तकनीकी उपायों के माध्यम से जल की कमी की समस्या का समाधान करने के प्रयास किए जाते रहे हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, विलवणीकरण प्रौद्योगिकी के लाभों एवं इससे संबद्ध लागतों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

⟹ India has been naturally blessed with water resources. With 2.4% of the world's land, we have 4% our of the water resources. However, careless exploitation, increasing population and no strategy for use has led to more than 75% of India being water stressed.

To solve this, the government released the National water mission, PM kusuli sichayee Yojana, National Rural Drinking water programme, etc.

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Discussions on Aquifer management, harnessing rain water, etc are also underway.

Due to India's long coastline and increasing pressure on ground water, there has been a increasing debate on the issue of desalination.

Desalination refers to the process of removal of salt and minerals to make it fit for human consumption. The process is used widespread in the middle East, especially in Israel.

The benifits are
1. making use of an existing resource
2. large availibility of sea water
3. Reduce stress on ground water.

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However, a few costs also have to be tackled ⟹

① extremely costly process

② lack of examination of environmental impacts

③ Confusion as to who will be taking up this process - public org. or private.

Thus, discussion still remains on the topic of desalination.

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